

9/23/70

Dear Jim,

Glad to hear from you again, and thanks for the information and the enclosure, one of Bringuier's leaflets I do not have. I suppose there are others.

On Ronnie Ceire: I believe what you say and credit your opinions. My step-brother knows him and told me he is a nice guy. I never had any reason to believe he had any involvement in anything connected with the assassination. However, your opinion is also mine: he may know things without awareness of their significance. He may have forgotten it, but he had to have known that Arcecha's Cruzada literature bore the 644 address. I presume Ronnie prepared it.

There is no single FBI report of any interview with him in the Warren Commission files. I searched long ago and recently asked again. In itself, that is strange, for his address is hidden in that notebook, and because he did spend so much time questioning Ronnie. Their purposes may have been other than the obvious ones. Is it not strange, given the Cruzada connection, the FBI did not question him about Arcecha?

Any of the propaganda, including Butler's, can be helpful, and I'd appreciate copies. In this think of "Murgis", which I take it is a reprint of a speech CB was then making on the Murgis circuit, there are a number of interesting items. I note some in the event you have a chance to chat with Bringuier, when you might learn something. There are inconsistencies between this and his testimony, which was also perjurious. And there are things not in the testimony, including something the government has been hiding, that there were two people helping IRO at the IFT picketing, not just Charles Steele. Steele also told me this. All pictures showing this second person have disappeared.

Who are the people CB immediately got in touch with 11/22?

Who are the "two friends" who told him 8/2 that there was a camp? (He knew earlier and helped two of those who didn't get away 7/31 by cashing a check Quiroga gave them.) The camps were closed before the time he says Oswald first approached him. Thus, his fear is a contrivance and I know why, but I do not want feedback.

If he has copies of either JFK's Inter-American Press speech or of the entire proceedings of that Miami meeting, I'd like to be able to go over them. He'd never lend them to me. The IFT says it has no copies. And by the way, if he'd lend you that Maxine's book, I'd sure like to know the notations on it. This, too, has disappeared from the files.

The "Rubenstein" bit is one of his rare public displays of anti-Semitism. I understand he has imported such literature from S.A. Perhaps you can get some samples if you indicate sympathy. He has been pretty close about that.

There is another interesting bit here. He persisted in saying he was manager of the store he owned in partnership with his brother-in-law. I wonder why? He was crazy and sensitive on that point.

In your study of what you rightly call the psychosis of anti-Communism, I think you'll find the Forrestal part particularly interesting, especially if you can find a copy of his diary, which will be difficult to do.

Again, thanks.

Sincerely,

TULSA 2, OKLAHOMA

life of all I want to express my gratitude to Dr. Billy Harris for his kind invitation to address you today. In the name of all the countries that suffer the great tragedy of being ruled by imperialistic communism, I want to express my gratitude to all those responsible for this event.

I would like to speak on a subject that has been in the headlines of the world's press since that black Friday, November 22, 1963. That day, sometime after noon, I was shocked to hear the news about President John F. Kennedy's assassination. Minutes later the radio reported that a young man had been arrested. I was having a late lunch at my home when I heard over the radio that this young man had been identified as Lee Harvey Oswald. That was a lunch I never finished.

When I heard the name "Lee Harvey Oswald" I jumped out of my seat and ran to the telephone. I got in touch with the FBI, the United Press, the Associated Press and the local newspapers in New Orleans, telling them who Oswald was. I also got in touch with several other people who, like myself, had met Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans.

Before leaving my home that afternoon of November 22, I made a mental recollection of the situation.

I decided to give all the information I had to all of those who wanted it without accepting any recompense for it. Undoubtedly, the Cuban organizations in exile, in general, and in particular the Cuban Student Directorate, which I represented, need money to fight against Castro. I was not a person who would take money from one of the greatest tragedies that the noble people who had so generously given us asylum ever experienced... the murder of their young President at the hands of an agent of Fidel Castro.

There may still be many Americans who in good faith doubt that Oswald was an agent of Castro and think that he was a lone individual who acted on his own. I would like my word to reach those who still doubt in good faith. Those who in bad faith go around spreading doubts, I am not interested in reaching. But, I wish that all of those who still doubt in good faith were here at this moment because there is one thing before which good faith must yield and admit the truth.

The Testimony of Carlos Bringuier



Carlos Bringuier is the only man known to have debased the President's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. This now famous "radio debate" between the communist, Oswald, and the anti-communist, Bringuier, was broadcast on a New Orleans radio station last August 21, 1963. As soon as Carlos Bringuier met Oswald to release him, Bringuier was the man who exposed Oswald after he made an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate an underground anti-Castro movement which Bringuier headed in New Orleans. Here, Carlos Bringuier relates FACTS concerning Oswald and his activities, not generally known.

and that the solid facts already registered by history.

On August 2, 1963, I received, in the store that I manage in New Orleans, the visit of two friends of mine who informed me that there was a training camp, a few miles outside of New Orleans sponsored by another Cuban organization. They also informed me of the fact they had this a Castro agent could be infiltrated in this training camp. We called them the "agents." Bringuier, I communicated this fact to the Cuban Student Directorate headquarters in Miami.

Three days later, that is August 3, I was in my store talking to another man who approached me about Cuba and Castro when he became very interested in our conversation.

He told us his name was Lee H. Oswald and expressed his disgust with Castro and communism. I gave him some copies of the Cuban Report. During our conversation, he showed interest in knowing about our plans to fight Castro and especially on my duties as delegate of the Cuban Student Directorate in New Orleans. He told me that he had been in the Marine Corps and was willing to train Cubans to fight Castro. He also said that he was willing to go himself to fight Castro. Something at that moment made me extremely cautious. I remembered the training camp a few miles from New Orleans.

I turned Oswald's offer down saying that in my duties I was concerned only with the information field and not in armed activities. Oswald insisted and even tried to offer me money which I refused. When he continued our conversation he offered to bring me a book on the special interest of Oswald. He said he had a book on the special interest of Oswald. He said he had a book on the special interest of Oswald. He said he had a book on the special interest of Oswald.

Along with another Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, we went to the place where this man had been seen. Unfortunately, we did not find him. So we decided to take the Canal Street car along that avenue and search for him. We failed to find him and I decided to return to my store. But, five minutes later my Cuban friend, Miguel Cruz, ran into the store to tell me that the man with the sign was in front of the screen sign that the Canal Street.

When we got there I was shocked to discover that the young man with the sign that read "Long Live Fidel" was none other than Lee H. Oswald. He was in the fight against Castro. As soon as he recognized me he was also shocked for a few seconds. Then he smiled and offered me his hand. I returned his handshake and called him a traitor and an agent of Castro. When he saw my attitude he ignored me and continued distributing his pro-Castro propaganda. They were fearless of the Bay Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter, and a booklet by Carlos Lamont entitled "The Crime against Cuba."

It was around 3:00 on a Friday and a big crowd gathered around us to watch what was going on. When I saw that there were more than one hundred persons around us, I stopped acting Oswald and told the public there that Oswald had tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate, that he was a traitor and that he was a spy for Castro. I told the public that Oswald was a traitor and that he was a spy for Castro. I told the public that Oswald was a traitor and that he was a spy for Castro.

The scene was becoming more and more violent. One policeman came to me and asked me to keep walking and to let Oswald distribute his literature. He was an agent of the law asking us to put an end to the scene and in a few seconds I remembered my relatives murdered in the fight against communism in Cuba. I remembered the faces of my old friends who now are in the prisons of Fidel Castro, and I remembered the thousands of young Americans who had been dying in the fight against communism in Korea, Laos, Viet Nam and Cuba. I thought that was not just me, I thought that was all of us. We would have to stand up in the foreground that communist agent had made in this country the leader of the Free World. I didn't obey that order from the agent of the authority because I wanted to have my conscience clear and I liked to return later to my home and look directly at my son's eyes.

When my friend Carlos saw my decision, he took the literature that Oswald was distributing and broke it, and threw it in the air. At that moment one of the Americans who was watching the scene pushed Oswald by one arm. I tried to come next to Oswald to his home, but when he saw what we were doing, he put his arms down as an X and told me, "O.K. Carlos, if you want to hit me, hit me," and put his face in the right way to receive a hit. When I saw the cold blood that Oswald was showing I decided not to hit him because I understood he would like to appear as a victim. At that moment two patrol cars arrived and the policemen brought us to the First District of Police in New Orleans.

And, it is there in the First District where Oswald showed another time his extraordinary cold blood. He showed the credentials as New Orleans Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The yellow literature that Oswald was distributing in Canal Street was signed by A. J. Hiddell. Later, in November, the police found that the rifle that killed President Kennedy was bought under the name of A. Hiddell.

Before we left the First District we received a citation to appear at 12:00 on August 12 at the Second Municipal Court. During the trial I showed the judge the "Guidebook for Traitors" that Oswald gave me, and explained that the one who created the incident was Oswald when he tried to infiltrate the Cuban Student Directorate. The judge dismissed the charges against us and fined Oswald \$1000. That day, August 12, 1963, was the first time the television showed Oswald's face to the New Orleans citizens.

The next day I was contacted by newsmen Bill Stuckey who was trying to find Oswald's address. I gave Stuckey the address but I asked him why he was looking for that. Bill told me he wanted to make an interview with Oswald. At another time I found myself confused. I asked Bill why he would give the chance to a communist to go on a radio program to tell all his lies when in the countries ruled by communism they don't permit the ones who love freedom and

democracy to do the same. Bill offered me the chance to make another program interviewing me. Another time I turned down the offer but I asked him to put that story by himself. I told him that I would not do it. I told him that I would not do it. I told him that I would not do it.

On August 16 Oswald made another public demonstration — this time in front of the International Trade Mart, now in company of two other persons. Another friend picked up one of the leaflets, this time signed by L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street.

I asked my friend to go to Oswald's home pointing as a pro-Castro and try to get as much information as possible from him. That night my friend visited Oswald in his house and was talking to him for about one hour. I cannot reveal my friend's name because he has his family in Cuba. At the beginning Oswald was cautious but later he became more friendly. He gave my friend an application to become a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. During the conversation Oswald's daughter came to the porch and Oswald spoke to her in Russian. When my friend asked about the language, Oswald told him that he was studying Russian at Tulane University. In that conversation Oswald tried to justify Fidel Castro's position and he said that if it was possible, he would help Castro because Castro was right.

On August 21 we went to WDSU Radio to debate against Oswald and his Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Before the debate started I tried to be as friendly to Oswald as I could. I told him that if at any moment, even if it was at midnight, he wanted to do something good for his country, for his family and for himself, he could come to me and I would help him. Oswald, extremely calm, assured me that he was convinced he was doing the best and that his side was the correct side.

During the debate, one of the members of the panel, Ed Butler, Executive Vice President of the Information Council of the Americas, destroyed Oswald completely when Butler showed Oswald's past and his attempts to renounce his American citizenship to obtain Soviet citizenship. At the debate Oswald again showed his extraordinary cold blood.

In one of my two questions to him I asked Oswald if he agreed with Prime Minister Fidel Castro when in his last speech on July 26, 1963, Castro qualified President John F. Kennedy as a traitor and a thief. Oswald answered that he didn't agree with that particular wording. He said that he agreed with the debate I gave a press release explaining our conditions about it and in it I asked the citizens of New Orleans to do some things that I believed fundamental at that moment.

First: Help us destroy communism in Cuba.

Second: Write your Congressmen asking for a full investigation on Mr. Lee H. Oswald, a confessed traitor.

Third: Be alert about the communist infiltration in this country because Khrushchev said, "I will bury you."

Unfortunately, and to the best of my knowledge, nobody published my press release or my suggestions. I wrote to the headquarters of the Cuban Student Directorate asking to have my press release published. It was completely destroyed in New Orleans. In accordance with the communist tactics, Oswald had been turned into a dead man. He was no longer a valuable argument for the propaganda they would send him to another way to use his services.

Is it possible to believe that a person could be qualified as

Carlo's
Gulliver